THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. NO. 307.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

PRUSSIANS WITHIN TEN MILES OF PARIS.

MAIN ARMY ONLY 30 MILES AWAY.

Great Excitement in the City.

TOWN OF LAON SURROUNDED.

IMMEDIATE SURRENDER DEMANDED

ENGLAND'S POSITION EMINENTLY CRITICAL.

Reorganization of the Militia Advocated.

Austria Putting Her Forces on a War Footing.

Prussian Works Around Strasburg Completed.

THE GARRISON OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

The Terms Not Satisfactory to the Prussians.

Mr. Washburne's Speech to the Citizens of Paris.

The United States the First to Recognize the New Republic.

National Constituent Assembly to be Elected October 16

Demonstrations in Madrid in Favor of the United States of Europe.

Services of the Orleans Princes Declined by Favre.

King William Ordered to Evacuate France.

Thiers the Only Person with Whom He will Treat for Peace.

A Peace Congress to Assemble at Vienna.

Austria Undertakes to Bring About an Armistice.

No Immediate Prospect of an Alliance between France and Russia.

King William will Not Bombard Paris, but Depend on Starving the City Out.

Nearly a Million of Troops Necessary to Invest the City.

Office of the "Marseillaise" Attacked by the People.

EUGENIE WITH THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT HASTINGS.

VICTOR HUGO TO THE GERMANS.

Address of the New Government to the French People.

ENGLAND.

Prussians Within Ten Miles of Paris.

LONDON, September 9.—The Prussians are advancing on Paris rapidly. Their cavalry is stready within ten miles of the city fortifications. The Northern railway has been cut by the Prussians. The main body of the army is within thirty miles of Paris. There is tremendous consternation in the vicinity of the capitol, and great excitement in Paris itself.

England's Position Imminently Critical.

LONDON, September 9.—The *Times* of this morning has an alarming editorial upon the position of England, which it considers as imminently critical. The article says: "The war has dispelled the notion that England is secure and self-possessed in her isolation. The skirts of England's coat are in the wheels of war, and England herself may at any day be dragged into the wheel. ' The editor deduces from the danger threatening England, the lesson that she should prepare for every contingency, and urges the immediate reorganization of the militia, and vigorous measures for making that branch of the service effective for home duty.

Marshal MacMahon at Brussels.

LONDON, September 9.—Marshal MacMahon is at Brussels.

The Situation at Strasburg.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from Charleroi that the garrison at Strasburg is reduced to desperate straits, and is now willing to negotiate terms of capitulation, with, however, certain reservations which cannot be conceded by the Prussians. The French commander has offered to surrender the garrisoned city of Strasburg with the honors of war. The Prussian general refused to concede this privilege, and insisted upon an unconditional surrender of the fortress. The reply of the French commandant, Ulrich, was that he would not capitulate upon any such terms, but would rather risk the gradual reduction of the city. The parley was abruptly broken off, and the Prussian guns reopened fire upon the city. Cannon are being mounted upon the ramparts of the third parallel of the Prussian counter works, which has just been completed, and the guns will soon be directed against the city. The bombardment from the first and second lines of the Prussian parallels continues. The havoc created by the firing is plainly discernable. Sixty thousand troops of Baden and South Germany conduct the investment of Strasburg.

Defenses of Paris Perfect.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent writes that he has conversed with an English engineer now in that city, who affirms that the defenses of Paris are perfect. Paris is filled with the debris of MacMahon's army.

The United States of Europe.

There have been several demonstrations at Madrid lately in favor of the United States of Europe.

Prussia Connected to Offer Peace.

The *Morning Post* counsels Prussia to stop and offer peace to the Republic, on terms that shall reimburse Prussia, and yet leave no rankling source of hate among the French. Otherwise the *Post* hopes the French will hold their own. The writer then comments on the violent tone of the British press in favor of Prussia, which was lately so obsequious to the Emperor.

A New Engine of War.

Paris papers refer obscurely to the new murderous engine confided for the defense of the city. They also claim that they now have more than one hundred thousand armed men within the walls.

Russia Will Withdraw Her Proposition for a Conference.

The authorities at Berlin are confident that Russia will withdraw her proposition for a conference in view of the persistence of Prussia.

Austria Again Arming.

It is reported that owing to the creation of a French Republic Austria is again arming.

Imperialists Flocking to London—Other Items.

LONDON, September 9.—Rother, Persigny, Barocke, Grammont, and other Imperialists have arrived in England.

The letter of Henrie Rochefort, blaming the violence of the *Marseillaise* newspaper, has produced an excellent effect on the public mind. The workmen, who seem to consider Rochefort as their particular representative, agree with him that this is no time to create difficulties.

The French women in Belgium are wearing mourning for the dead slaughtered through Imperial incapacity.

The Imperial family are now all securely out of France. According to some correspondents the life of the Emperor would not be worth a moment's purchase in France, so intense is the indignation at the surrender of Sedan when the army was confident of victory.

The reported action of the Diplomatic Corps at Paris in favor of peace is denied.

The Paris observatory has been dismantled, and all the instrument removed to a place of safety.

Notes of a decided character have been addressed to Berlin on the subject of peace by the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and London. It is said Queen Victoria appealed to the Queen of Austria in behalf of peace.

Women and children only are allowed to leave Strasbourg. The Prussian fire on the the city is incessent, but apparently without result. A practicable breach is not likely to be made for a fortnight.

Napoleon's Arrival at Wilhelmshohe.

LONDON, September 9.—A German correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows from Wilhelmshohe, September 5: The Imperial train reached this station at 8:35 P. M. While the German officer Gen. Plonky, and the resident officers of the province had assembled, the Emperor on alighting passed to a carriage, saluting the officers of the corps, who drew up with presented arms. He looked serious, not crushed. The crowd was silent, respectful and sympathetic.

Senor Castella

Is at the head of the Spanish Republicans.

Austria Undertakes the Task of Securing an Armistice—No Immediate Prospect of an Alliance between France and Austria.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 9.—A private correspondent telegraphs from Paris Friday morning: "I understand from a French source, on which I can place implicit reliance, that as England has thus far declined to take any steps to induce Prussia to consent to an armistice as a preliminary to a treaty of peace involving no territorial sacrifices, and as delay under the circumstances must result in further bloodshed, the Austrian Government has taken the task.

Further particulars received this morning concerning Jules Favre's declaration enables me to say the account of it sent you yesterday was entirely accurate. All the circumstances I am not at liberty to state, but it is possible Favre's hopes of an immediate alliance with Russia were a little too sanguine; that the negotiations thus far have been informal, and that in answer to the urgency of the French Minister Russia intimates that she cannot immediately accept such an alliance, nor take hostile steps against the Prussians unless in conjunction with Austria or some other power. England's refusal to interfere is partly traceable to the personal influence of the Queen, to whom Gladstone proposes too much, partly to Granville's aristocratic aversion to a republic, partly to intimations from Prussia that no neutral interference would be influential. Great pressure has been put on the British Government from Paris, but without result. English residents denounce in bitter terms what they style the pusillanimity of the English Cabinet."

An Early Armistice Predicted.

LONDON, September 9.—In the Embassies at Paris an early armistice is predicted.

The Cabinet Ministers are again absent from London.

Communications have passed between the English and new French Governments, but there has been no recognition of the republic.

The Empress Eugenie

Is with the Prince Imperial at Hastings.

Sea-King Safely Reached Cruisers.

The German bark Johanna Jillson, from Valparaiso, has taken refuge in Portsmouth harbor, and the German ship Leopoldine, from Galveston, has put into Falmouth, to escape capture.

The English ship Clydesdale, from Quebec, was pursued by a French cruiser near Mequelon, but showed her colors and was not molested.

Disposition of French Prisoners.

Five thousand French prisoners have been distributed among the fortified towns in Saxony.

The Refusal of the Government to Allow Orleanists to Remain in France Generally Approved.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 9.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Paris, Thursday: Doumale will prove a far more formidable candidate than the Count De Paris. The refusal of the Government to allow any Orleanists to remain is generally approved. What harms them here is the belief that their pretensions will be favored by the English Court and that the wife of one of the English Cabinet Ministers is intriguing for them. Stragglers of all kinds are about the streets.

England Loth to Foster Republics Spreading Over the Continent.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, September 9.—The political complications of the war are causing serious concern to the English Government. Fears are entertained that a recognition of the revalutionary government at Paris may lead to future difficulities. It is the general belief of the British Cabinet that the French Ministry cannot maintain its existence, and in its unwillingness to treat with them, England is loth to foster Republics, spreading over the continent.

FRANCE.

The King Ordered to Evacuate France.

PARIS, September 9.—The extreme Republicans have placarded Paris, deprecating party dissensions and resolving to be buried in the ruins of Paris rather than sign peace. The Defense Committee have ordered the King to evacuate France.

The Diplomats Moving for Peace.

It is again reported that the Diplomatic Corps at Paris has gone to King William's headquarters in the interest of peace.

Great Excitement at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, September 9.—There is intense excitement here. Quite a number of the members of the former police force have been arrested as spies. A band of women employed in a tobacco manufactory yesterday paraded the streets, singing the "Marseillaise." The authorities are taking measures to prevent any disorder.

A mob at Sieppe on Saturday night tried to stop the baggage of Princess Mathilda, who had embarked for England. The police and *gens-d-armes* interfered successfully, and in expressing valuable objects of art and antiquity were placed out of danger.

Minister Washburne's Note Applauded.

PARIS, September 9.—The reply of Washburne's note of felicitation upon the advent of the Republic. The *Siecle* says: "France and America are now united against oppression and tyranny." *Le Parlie* remarks "Washburne ignores the question of intervention," and asks whether America will maintain an attitude of reserve upon this point, or whether Washburne did not want to treat of it in his first official communication.

Seaports Put in Order—Fears that Bazaine Will Capitulate.

PARIS, September 9.—The seaports of Brest, Havre and Cherbourg are being actively placed in a complete state of defense.

Fears are expressed here that Marshal Bazaine, who is shut up in Metz, will be forced to capitulate in a few days, as he is now reduced to a sore strait for lack of provisions and ammunition.

Position of the Prussian Advance.

The position of the German army in the neighborhood of Soissons, is still the westernmost point where the Prussians have been observed.

There is a great scarcity of printing paper in Paris. *Gallignani's Messenger* has been reduced in size, and it is likely other papers will be forced to follow.

Minor Notes from Paris.

PARIS, September 8.—It is now stated Ledru Rollin is to be appointed French Minister to Washington.

The Prussians are in force within fifty miles of Paris.

The *Journal de Paris* says we were on the eve of another revolution. Princes de Joinville Aumale and Chatillerand were in Paris. They called on Minister Favre, and asked to share in the defense of Paris. Favre told them their presence might be misunderstood, and appealing to their patriotism, urged them not to leave the city, which the Princes consented to do, and they have since fulfilled their promise.

The *Journal de Paris* says America has merited the will of the civilized world for addressing to France in her hour of peril and misfortune words of consolation and hopes. By recognizing the French Republic America opens the way of peace. It must be that the people of this continent will follow her example.

The *Avenier Nationale* says: We are brought to admire the United States, which has always had a right to our respect, because she enforced her rights and conquered independence. That country is for us a living lesson and constant instruction. This may explain how highly we esteem its recognition and good wishes.

The same journals say the Prussians will defer attack on Paris in hope of a civil war, others fear they may mean to attack other places less prepared for defense.

A notable change has been made in the department of telegraphy. The new director, Gen. Steenackers, is most liberal and obliging, and is endeavoring to change the spirit of opposition to all innovation merely because they are such. A remarkable improvement has been made in the working of other governmental departments.

The popularity of Trochu is unbounded. People all day long await his entrance in the Louvre to cheer him.

The aspect of Paris is that of a military camp. The Mobilles and Garde Nationale dwell in the streets. On all sides are men in uniform; regiments of cavalry and artillery are constantly passing through the streets. Mobiles from the provinces are billeted upon the inhabitants. At the railway stations there are many narrowing scenes; women and children endeavoring to leave in thousands upon thousands; baggage piled high as houses, and most of the railways now refuse to take baggage. As the trains leave upon each departure, hundreds are left behind; women fret and weep, and children are frightened. At night there are no police, but a patrol of citizens, who severally investigate everybody. No places of amusement are open, as most of the artistes belong to the national guard, which at night have possession of the boulevards. The town is as quiet as a provincial place, which is a most impressive change. The determination to defend the city is general and unyielding.

It has been rumored since two o'clock that the Diplomatic Corps have been conferring, and propose in case of agreement to all go tonight to the King of Prussia. All the ambassadors, the Papal Nuncio included, have called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it is understood will all go with the Government. The delegates will reside in Tours during the siege. The Postoffice Department and those of the Telegraphic and Finances are already installed largely at Tours. Should that Department be invaded, the service will be removed further South.

There is no truth in the rumors of a new loan. Many journals, though stamp duty is removed, are unchanged in price, owing, it is alleged, to the high price of paper.

The death of Gen. MacMahon is still contradicted.

Services of the Orleanists Declined.

Jules Favre has declined the services of the Orleans Princes, and begged them to quit the city for fear of complications.

Three Columns of Prussians Advancing on Paris.

[Special to the Herald.]

LAON, FRANCE, September 5.—At nine this morning the headquarters of the King of Prussia remained at Rheims. The army commenced a speedy march on Paris on Tuesday. An advance will take place simultaneously along the roads leading to the capital from Compeigne, Soissons, and Epernay. The advance cavalry was yesterday at Compeigne, at Crepy between Soissons and Epernay, and at Meany on the Paris and Strasburg railway. The armies move with surprising regularity, and their simultaneous arrival in the environs of Paris is expected. A massed attack will be made upon the St. Denis Quarter, unless a declaration of peace should prevent an assault upon the city. The German troops are in an excellent healthy condition. The concentration of artillery at Rheims is immense. Dispatches received by King William from Metz yesterday state that the health of the besieging army is good, and all quiet. There is reason to believe that arrangements for the capitulation of Bazaine's army will shortly be made.

Mr. Washburne's Speech.

PARIS, September 9.—The following is the address delivered by Mr. Washburne to the crowd of people and soldiers who came to serenade him last evening:

"I thank you on the part of my government for this demonstration. I shall have great pleasure in transmitting the thanks you express with so much eloquence for the recognition of the new Republic of France. In my communication, to which you make such kind greeting, I have but made known the sentiment of the President and people of the United States of America, who take profound interest in the great movement just inaugurated in France, and will desire most profoundly its success and the happiness and prosperity of the French people. Rallying themselves under a Republican form of Government, they know how to appreciate its benefits. With warm hearts and language they felicitate their former allies on the accomplishment of a pacific revolution, free from all stains of blood, and claiming sympathy of all lovers of liberty."

Along the Boulevards to-night there are many shouts "Vive United States," and "vive independence." The action of the United States Government is favorably commented upon in all parts of the city. Jules Favre called again to-day to reiterate his thanks to the nation and Mr. Washburne. *La France* recalls the fact that in 1848 the United States was the first country to recognize the French Republic, and she is first again in 1870.

Six Prussians, who had not obeyed the mandate to leave the city, were imprisoned today.

A letter of General Trochu to a friend is published. He expressed his confidence in the army guarding the Defense of Paris.

Gen. Trochu issued a proclamation dated yesterday, ordering the Garde Mobile to posts of honor. The defense of the ramparts has been trusted to them.

Laon Surrounded.

A dispatch from Laon, dated Thursday, says the line of Mecklingburg troops which had surrounded the town with the German force under his command, giving the garrison until ten o'clock to surrender, with the alternative of receiving the same treatment extended to Strasburg.

Election to be Held October 16th.

An official decree has been issued, convoking the electoral college on the 16th of October, to choose National Constituent Assembly, agreeably to the provisions of the law of March 18, 1849.

Garibaldi Offers His Services to the French Republic.

Garibaldi offers his services to the French Republic. A corps of foreign volunteers is organizing for the defense of Paris, to be called the "Battalion of Friends of France." Many thousands of Gardes Mobile arrived to-day from the departments of Marne and Normandy. The sergeants de ville have been replaced by the garde civique.

Favre's Reply to Washburne.

PARIS, September 9.—The *Official Journal of the Republic* to-day publishes the reply of Jules Favre to Minister Washburne. He says he "considers it a happy augury for the French Republic to have obtained her first recognition from the United States, whose people, their wise and careful institutions on independence and civil virtue, and in spite of the terrible ordeals they have passed through with unshaken firmness, their faith in the great principle of liberty, have inspired their dignity and prosperity. Nations desiring to become masters of their destiny must follow the course pursued by you—must take you symbols the love of industry and respect of the rights of all. This is the programme of the government just established here from an unfortunate crisis, the result of the fall of despotism; but at this moment we can have only one care—to deliver the nation from the enemy. There again we have the benefit of your example and your persevering courage. In the accomplishment of this task we count upon the support of all men of heart and all governments interested in the triumph of right, and upon the justice of our cause, we have a firm hope of success, and the adhesion of the Government of Washington gives us confidence. The members of our Government request that you will make known to you their gratitude, and beg you to transm it it to your Government."

Correspondents Leaving Paris.

PARIS, September 9.—Some newspaper correspondents have left Paris and gone to Tours, in order to be outside the Prussian circumvallation, which they think will soon destroy the telegraphic lines and communication between this city and the outside world.

The "Marseillaise" Journal Despoiled by the People.

PARIS, September 9.—The people to-day attacked the *Marseillaise* on account of Cluseret's reactionary article in yesterday's issue, broke the forms and burned all the papers they could find. This action is doubtless due to Rochefort's denunciation of the spirit of the paper, and proves how great is his influence with the people. The journals warmly praise his patriotism and sincere desire for the maintenance of public order.

The *Siecle* says it is assured from the best source that an answer to the representations of the inhumanity of bombarding Paris, the King of Prussia said he would change his course to such an extremity. He would take the place by the aid of famine. As it is evident that at least 900,000 troops will be needed to entirely surround the city, the *Siecle* concludes that all the Prussian reserves will be summoned for the seige. It says this is the reason for the creation of seventy-six squadrons of cavalry, and adds, it is time France organized her cavalry.

Switzerland has recognized the Republic of France.

No political arrests were made in Paris yesterday, which is considered a sign of of security and of popular confidence in the government.

Two hundred Kabyles arrived yesterday from Algeria, preceding a large force expected to-day. They are fine soldiers and in admirable condition. Seven hundred more will be arrived yesterday from the province of Esby. This evening the full force of Mobiles within the city is expected to be 100,000. They are billeted upon the inhabitants, but upon none who do not pay over 800 francs annual rent.

The journals again refer very feelingly to the progress of Chodzko, and before leaving Paris, distributed to the poor sums representing the aggregate of the yearly alms she was in the habit of giving.

The moats around Paris have been filled with water, and the prefect of police advises all who desire to leave the city to do so immediately.

As there was some uneasiness concerning the safety of the catacombs, before leaving Paris, thoroughly examined, but nothing was found likely to give trouble. Every precaution has been taken to insure perfect safety.

Reception of Esquiros.

MARSEILLES, September 3.—The return here of Esquiros was the occasion of an ovation. He arrived by railway yesterday afternoon and was received by the Prefect of the Department, members of the Provisional Government, Municipal Council in a body and other dignitaries. All the public places were decorated with flags. As the procession escorted Esquiros to the Hotel de Ville, the people cheered with enthusiasm, but as it passed a club house, hisses were heard and the indignant people attacked the place and several members of the club were arrested.

The Onward March of the Prussians.

TROYES, September 9.—The Prussians passed Vitry le Francaise yesterday. Their scouts make enormous requisitions on the surrounding country and declare everywhere, in the name of the King of Prussia, that conscription is abolished.

England Not to Push Intervention in Favor of Peace.

PARIS, September 9.—It is reported in diplomatic circles that England will not push intervention in favor of peace, owing to the existing unpleasant relations just now between the Cabinets at Berlin and London. The Germans are incensed because England continues to sell arms to private individuals, who deliver them to France.

Victor Hugo's Address to the Germans.

PARIS, September 9.—Victor Hugo has written an address to the Germans, of which the following is an extract: "You may take the fortress, you will find the rampart; you may take the rampart, you will find the barricade; you may take the barricade, and then who knows the resources of patriotism in distress. You will find the sewers mines of powder ready to blow the whole streets into the air. This will be the terrible sentence you must accept. To take Paris stone by stone; to slaughter Europe on the spot; to kill France in detail, in each street, in each house; that great light must extinguish soul by soul. Germans, hold back! Paris is formidable. Think a while before her

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
MAJOR WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE "organ" draws on its imagination rather more than usual when it asserts that "every member of our delegation voted against" the Sinking Fund Bill, "except WALTON." The fact is that TAYLOR voted for it, HEMPHREYS made a speech in favor of it, KERR declared his intention to vote for it, GRAHAM rendered it the best service possible by voting to suspend the rules, which was better than voting for it, HOWARD assisted to perfect it, and, like GRAHAM, would have voted for the bill if his vote had been necessary to pass it.

THE so-called "regulars" must be in a desperate condition, indeed, when it becomes necessary to resort to such statements as the Chairman of the Executive Committee made at the meeting on Thursday. If anyone builds expectations, great or small, on the reports there retailed ever coming true, he is bound to be mistaken. As a device to keep courage up when all else has failed, it may suit the occasion. We wonder if the worthy Chairman is going to conduct his canvass after that fashion? The question concerns his followers more than it does us.

AT the meeting of the so-called "Regular" County Executive Committee on Thursday Mr. AUGUST AMMON and Mr. WM. MITTENSWIE declined to serve further in that connection. These gentlemen are prominent Germans and trusted Republicans; and this dissolution of copartnership foreshadows the general disintegration of the office holders' faction. Not these gentlemen alone, but hundreds of others have left them since "the August Convention." Already is the current strong against them, and it will grow stronger, deeper and broader, down to the day of the election, when the faction will be swept from existence.

THE *personal government* which the Kings have so many years maintained over the Republicans of Allegheny is about to be smashed, driven out, scourged from existence, as the same sort of thing has been smashed, driven out and scourged from France. NAPOLEON and his advisers were eminently "Regular," and so are our clique of office-holders. The Imperialists lived off the people, spent their money without stint and subordinated everybody and everything to themselves. And so do our clique of office-holders. The Imperial Dynasty was continually calling on the people in the name of the nation, whose good alone was professedly the sole concern. So are our clique of office-holders continually crying out, "Stand by the party," when all that they mean is, stand by them, while they grasp huge Jobs and appropriate fat salaries. The Republicans of Allegheny have had enough of this dynasty, and are about to dethrone it—emancipate the people and set up the reign of Retrenchment and Reform.

ALL the reports from the city and country are in the highest degree encouraging for the Reform ticket. We would not deceive our friends or create false hopes; but we can assure them that the prospect is bright and every day growing more so. Victory is within their grasp. It requires but an effort to make triumph certain. A deep conscientious conviction prevails that the time has come for a change. Republicans realize that the only way to save the party is to support the Reform Movement. Voters are acting with deliberation. Some that have hesitated under the cry of the office-holding leaders that in order to "stand by the party" it was necessary to support them, hesitate no longer. They see now that the cry has been raised as a trick to keep possession of the fat offices and secure more Jobs; and they see also that the Reform Movement is bound to succeed, and that policy as well as duty calls on them to give it all their support. The only hope of the leaders is that they may induce Republicans whose sympathies are with the Reform Ticket to support the so-called "Regular" ticket, which has been set up in the interest of special legislation and Jobs generally.

OUR neighbor of the *Freheits' Freund* manifests a strange proclivity to misrepresent the COMMERCIAL. The objectionable dispatches which appeared in the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* were duly used by us just as they were used by the New York press, under the impression that they were genuine. We paid them no particular respect, as alleged by the *Freund*, nor does the *Freund* justly characterize them. They were exceedingly plausible, or rather *semblable*, and received importance from the name of the gentleman from whom they were represented to have come. The *Freund's* display of his French will appear somewhat inopportune to those who know what he appears not to know, that M. GAILLARDET has been the Paris correspondent of the *Courrier* for some score of years at least and is held in respect for ability and integrity by all persons familiar with French or even English journalism. By the way, this is not the first time or even the second time the *Freund* has ascribed to us language which we never used. This is bad manners as well as bad morals. A few days ago, *apropos* of American diplomacy the *Freund*, in the tone rather of WAGNER than of FAUST favored his readers with a list of the studies by mastering which he had prepared for official life. We forget whether or not, but fear that Ethics did not figure in the catalogue.

RECOGNIZING THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Government of the United States at the earliest moment that it can properly do so will recognize the French Republic, if the act has not already been performed through the American Minister under instructions from Washington. The act will accord perfectly with the sentiment of the American people, whose sympathies, now that the Imperial dynasty has been expelled, and the standard of Republicanism raised in its stead, will be given to the people of the French Republic. It would be useless to disguise that those sympathies are attended by a qualified confidence in the ability of the French people to maintain a Republic. History in this respect is not assuring; and yet the peaceful character of the Revolution, and the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the Republic has been hailed, certainly do afford reasonable ground for hope that the present attempt will prove successful, and that the future will not be like the past. Americans cannot repress a certain degree of enthusiasm in view of France becoming a Republic. Was support of Imperialism enforced and unreal, is the proclamation of a Republic only a French freak, to be followed by some other, nobody knows what; or, as we all hope, is the Republic the true manifestation of the idea and purpose wrought out in the French mind—the necessary and enduring outcome of progress, the enlightenment of the masses and national elevation? Let us hope the latter is the fact, and let us give the experiment all our sympathies and whatever support we can. Prussia cannot for a single moment hope for the American sympathy which has thus far attended her, in a war between herself and the French Republic for Republicanism. It is entirely true that the Republic inherits the war and must act as best it can. But the war was commenced by a dynasty which has been dethroned as the first consequence of its madness, and in its dethronement Prussia apparently rejoices not more sincerely than France. It was with this dynasty, not the French nation, Prussia has said she has any quarrel. It remains for her to act in the spirit of this declaration. Acting for the new Republic, those comprising the official head have a great responsibility resting on them. Inheriting a disastrous war, it will be their duty to obtain terms and such a peace as will be honorable to France; or, failing in this, continue the contest. In such a contest not only will the sympathies of the United States be with her, but the neutral powers, though their sympathies will be from motives that have no influence with us, and will embrace no love for Republicanism.

A QUESTION TO BE ANSWERED.

The "organ" after informing its readers in one article that there are three parties in the field, one Republican (to wit.: the Managers); another *anti-Republican*, meaning the Reformers, and the third, Democratic, follows it immediately with another in which it asserts that there are one Republican (meaning the Ring again), and *two* Democratic parties—one of which, the Reform Republicans, has no principles, no will, no object but to aid the Democracy, although it professes to be Republican and asserts its object to be *reform*.

It does not seem, therefore, to have yet arrived at any very clear perception whether it has to deal with *two* antagonistic parties, or only *one*. It concedes, however, after pointing to its own *resolutions* to show how sound it is, that mere *professions* amount to nothing. The conclusion, therefore, is that we are Democrats only *because we want reform*, or in other words, that the essence of Republicanism consists in adhering to old abuses by sticking to the managers.

It asks us, however, in view of the possibility, which it impliedly recognizes, of the defeat of both tickets in consequence of the division of the Republicans, whether we prefer the success of the Democratic party to the election of the nominees on the Republican (Managers) ticket, and whether it is our determination to defeat both rather than that *their* ticket should be elected?

We answer by putting the same question to the "organ"—whether it and its fellow conspirators would not rather see the whole Republican party go to ruin than witness the success of a ticket pledged to *reform* and therefore fatal to their rule? That they would is easily proveable by the tone of the organ throughout the whole controversy, as well as by the action of their Conventions, and the open speeches of the managers to the effect that the tariff itself might perish for aught they cared, if the manufacturing interests insisted on quarreling with their domination. If the unity and prosperity of the party had been an object with them, they would have given heed to the public complaints, but like the Romish hierarchy who refused reform when the voice of Christendom demanded it, because it would have been fatal to their own abuses, and thereby threw away all chances of conciliation, and made dismemberment a necessity; or, like the British Government, which acted in the same spirit in reference to the colonies, they turn their backs upon the cry of the oppressed, and excommunicate and ostracize every honest Republican voter who desires to reform and save the party, if they do not absolutely set a reward upon the heads of the supposed leaders in this rebellion against their usurped authority. If the people say reform, their answer is, as of old, "Leave that to us; you must seek it within the sanctuary. If you go outside you are then in rebellion, and have no further right to demand it." And this the people are expected to put up with in the way of satisfaction for their complaints! Just as though such a priesthood, constituting, as it does, the very fostering sore that is now corrupting the whole body, was ever likely to reform itself, by getting out of the way, as the people desire.

If there were any doubt as to the answer which the organ itself must give to those questions, if it would dare to meet them honestly and openly, it is only necessary to refer to the same article in order to resolve it. Thus, while we are admitted to *profess* at least a "reverence for pure Republican principles," the COMMERCIAL is considered by it so unworthy of a place amongst "the *infinitely more honest Press*" of the Democratic party as to suggest a doubt whether they would ever receive it. It stands admitted then by the organ that the Democratic Press is not only honest but infinitely to be preferred to a paper advocating Republican principles provided it does not support the Ring. And it is a corollary from this that the organ would infinitely prefer the success of the Democratic ticket to that of the Reformers.

We have espoused the cause of Reform from a sense of the absolute necessity of a thorough purification to the preservation of the party itself, and without allowing ourselves to doubt that it was ready and able to slough off this outer vestment, this hideous leprosy, this serpent skin, this shirt of NESSUS, with which its members have been bound and its whole body infected unto death. When it becomes a question how much temporary sacrifice we may be required to make in order to the health and preservation of the whole body, we shall be prepared to answer. Regarding, however, the scriptural injunction, "it thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell," we are ready to say now that it would give us no pain to part with the clique and its organ both, and that we would desire nothing better than to see them safely in the embrace of the Democratic party, well knowing that their ambition and fraud would soon set that happy family by the ears and unpeople its realms even if they were a paradise.

A REVOLUTION AMONG US.

Apart from the merits of the conflict between Germany and France, a person with leisure for the amusement might have found it in watching and studying the course of the American Press with reference to the subject. Nor would the result have been uninstructive. The war was sprung upon the world with such suddenness and precipitation, that it was preceded and followed by little of the preliminary discussion which, in modern times, has usually formed the prelude to the collision of arms, and the leaders of the Press, compelled by the necessity of their position, to express an opinion about current events of moment, were either forced or beguiled into taking ground at once on the subject. It is certainly creditable to the profession that so many of them possessed a reasonably clear knowledge of the controversy, and were thus enabled to address their readers in a rational manner. It is also creditable that by so many of them old prejudices and prepossessions were resolutely put aside and mere sentiment made to give place to convictions of right. This much may be justly said in commendation of the American Press, generally speaking. Papers which at first from defective knowledge, or from prejudice, spoke vaguely, or else without reference to the real grounds of the war, with increased information and on better reflection changed their tone and rectified their position. Notwithstanding our large German population and our comparatively small French population, there can, we fancy, be no doubt that, at the beginning of the war, throughout the country generally Americans knew more about and felt more interest in the people of France than in the people of Germany. Perhaps there was a decided prejudice in favor of the French among very many intelligent Americans. This condition of the American mind is not difficult to account for. The old connection between France and the United States in the early days of the Republic had much to do with it. But a still more important element in the prepossession was the ancient and constant recognition of France as the country of Europe from which next to mother England we could learn most in intellectual culture and in the constituents of a refined civilization. Fifty years ago no person in this country would have presumed to question this recognition as due to the French—and in spite of individual protests and even sectional revolt, the position has been conceded to them up to our time as sanctioned by the most respectable traditions. After all, however, this is only to say that Americans have yielded to France the claims yielded them by the rest of Europe. Then, the wonderful events which have taken place in France, and the wonderful performances of her people on the fields of modern European warfare, have necessarily attracted much attention in this country and enlisted an interest for them not felt for Germans or any other nationality of the continent. As the result of these and other causes, it has been the fashion to cultivate acquaintance with France, while Germany has been comparatively neglected. Hence the preference given to the French language in schools and the deference shown to French taste in society. Hence when the war broke out, no doubt, vast numbers spontaneously yielded their sympathy to the people of whom they knew more or less, rather than to the people of whom they knew little or nothing. With many of them the despotism of the Empire was a consideration of small weight, as they thought of the people, not of the dynasty. Germany loomed to their eyes as the land of feudal castles, inhabited by barons proud of pedigrees of infinite length and served by peasants whom they hired out like cattle, or as soldiers to fight against liberty. Even German immigration may have somewhat aided in exciting prejudice in some quarters against the German cause, as the notion has been very common that it is oppression at home which brings so many of the nation to this country. Americans could hardly be expected to dissociate oppression from some sort of connection with royal power. To all this we may add that Germans themselves, at any rate masters of the German language, have done much to diffuse among foreigners erroneous notions of their own national character, and thus to prevent a true impression in many republican minds at the beginning of the present conflict. Thanks to the brilliancy of HEINE's genius tens of thousands in this country were familiar with his famous sketch of the German character:

"As for the Germans, they need neither liberty nor equality. They are a speculative people, ideologues, thinking before and after, who live only in the past and in the future and have no present. Englishmen and Frenchmen have a present, with them every day has its battle and counter-battle and its history. The German has nothing for which he should fight, and when he began to suspect that there were things whose possession would be desirable, then his philosophers very wisely taught him to doubt the existence of such things. It cannot be denied that the Germans also love freedom. But differently from other people. The Englishman loves freedom as he loves his lawful wife, &c. The Frenchman loves freedom as he loves his bride. The German loves freedom as he loves his grandmother."

We began by making reference to the American Press, and certainly the tone of some newspapers and the feeling of many Americans towards the belligerents, is, we suppose, explained by the view of the subject presented above. But this view of the subject is of interest for another reason. Hardly anything not accomplished can be more certain than that one result of the German triumph will be a mighty increase of German influence among us. DE QUINCEY tells us that one effect of the heroism of the Spaniards in resisting French in his time, was to make the study of Spanish fashion in England. Not only Spanish dictionaries and grammars but all things Spanish became in demand.

Undoubtedly, henceforth, much of the respect and deference with which Americans have been wont to look up to France will be transferred to the other side of the Rhine. The German language will be more studied than ever, and German history, German literature, and all German institutions will become objects of interest and attention to people who have hitherto neglected them, and to the next generation they will be familiar. The change amounts to a sort of revolution and is well worthy of becoming the subject of reflection.

THE MANAGERS QUADRILATERAL.

The organ speaks at last in a very *heavy* leader in which it claims "the unity of all true Republicans" for the four reasons following, to-wit:

"Our (the Managers) Convention was regular.

"Our resolutions are commended by the Republicans of the whole State.

"Our nominees are gentlemen indorsed by the will of the Convention representing the popular vote.

"Our ticket is composed of men who will carry the resolutions into effect."

The *managers* then are the *regulars*, while the *people* who want reform are but a raw *militia* who are not entitled to be heard because it is against *the rule*.

But how regular? Is it because their convention was called by the little concern, *W. S. Perrance & Co.*, about the Court House, while that of the Reformers came together in obedience to the summons of *eight hundred* men who are old citizens and admitted to be among the very best in our communities? We know no difference but this, and the "organ" can show no other.

But who made this pigmy concern which ought to have tarried at Jericho at least until its beard was grown—the arbiter of the great Republican party of Allegheny county? Trading, as it has always done on credit, if it ever had any capital, was it not *bankrupted* by the vote of the primaries declaring so decisively that even its own people wanted no more of its work, and had therefore decreed a *decheance* and a *Republic* for the future?

Or does the organ think that humbug and imposture are so well settled by long *custom* and patient submission in these communities, that it is *irregular* to quarrel with them? If it does not, will it enlighten its readers as to what it means by its distinction of "regular?"

But then "its *Resolutions* are commended by the Republicans of the whole State."

Well, if *resolutions* will serve, they can be made to *order* for any exigency. We are told that "the devil can oft quote scripture to his purpose," and of course always does when he proposes to deceive the elect. We have no doubt that if it had been supposed that it would advance their cause, the same Convention could have been persuaded by the managers to indorse even the *ten commandments*. What the people want, however, is not so much good *resolutions* as good and honest *practices*.

But, *thirdly*, the nominees are "gentlemen indorsed by the will of the Convention representing *the popular vote?*"

The will of the Convention was the will of the *managers*, as anybody can see who reads its proceedings.

But how about the representations of the popular vote? That vote is claimed to be about 25,000. The organ asserted in the first place that 10,000 of them were out. It then reduced the number to 8,000, at the suggestion of its second fiddle, the *Dispatch*. We referred to its own report of about 2,200 upon the Crawford county question, taxed it and the Managers with the *suppression*—we might have said the *falsification*—of the returns, and challenged their production in properly authenticated form. The organ is silent. The oracle is, however, dumb. We demand it again as furnishing conclusive proof of the *untruthfulness* of the assertion that this Convention represented the popular vote.

Again, they say their ticket is composed of "men who will carry the resolutions into effect."

Let us see.

One of these resolutions, for example, condems the bill of last session for the division of the sinking fund, which was denounced at the time by the organ as a concerted scheme of plunder set on foot and *hurried* through both houses by the *corrupest* means. And yet the Convention renominates one of the very men who voted for it, and then refuses to instruct him, while a part of it indorses that sublimest of humbugs GRAHAM, who put it through the Senate—and the organ indorses both, conceals these objections from its readers, and tells them that we indulge in nothing but groundless abuse of its candidates.

And thus are blown to the four winds the four reasons upon which the organ rests for the popular support of a ticket nominated upon a system condemned by a very large majority even of its own voters! Has it anything further to offer on the same subject?

THE New York *Times* occasionally gets curious predictions and assurances from persons who write letters from Paris. One of these has made it his business to chronicle French military successes—no where else spoken of. Another in a letter of August 26, though scarcely believing it possible for the Prussians to penetrate to Paris, expresses the belief that it will, after all be the "best fighting ground," where the idea of surrender would be out of the question. He next advises the inaccuracies of the English journals "upon things concerning the city," the worst being the prediction that a revolution was brewing,—the revolution which has since taken place. Having disposed of this, the writer concludes with the remark that "one would have to go far to find a sensible man who really believed that the enemy would enter Paris, however near he may come to its walls." This is about the only prediction of the writer which has not proved false; time only is wanting to show if this is not

HON. ANDREW STEWART FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. TAYLOR having declined the canvass for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, the conferees reassembled in this city yesterday and placed in nomination the Hon. ANDREW STEWART, of Uniontown. It is understood that Mr. STEWART will accept, and, so far as possible, give the canvass his personal attention. Mr. STEWART's return to public life would be an occurrence of no ordinary interest. He was in Congress nearly half a century ago, and, with one exception, is the oldest living ex-member. His active participancy in the affairs of the nation carries us back to the days of MADISON, MONROE, ADAMS, CLAY, WEBSTER, CLAYTON, and a host of great men, all of whom he knew, and whose confidence he enjoyed in a special manner, as also most of the leading characters of their time. Though so long in public life, no stain rests on his record, and he stands among us to-day a monument of public and private virtue, the connecting link between the past and present. Mr. STEWART is a remarkable man. With the exception of a slight touch of age in the lower limbs, he is as vigorous as twenty-five years ago. His intellectual faculties are unimpaired; in national and local affairs he takes as deep an interest as ever, and on questions of public policy is as clear and able as when he won a national fame contending or acting with the formost men, who for so long since passed from the stage of action.

There ought to be no question about his election. In bringing him forward the conferees did an act that will redound to their credit; and the Republicans of the district can in no other way so much honor themselves, and confer so substantial a benefit on the country as by electing to Congress ANDREW STEWART. It would be a graceful thing for the people of his district to sink party considerations and give him a unanimous vote. It would be a hopeful sign in the land.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The cotton operatives in England are agitating for increased wages, and in some places have struck, causing serious inconvenience and loss. They also demand a reduction of the hours of labor on Saturdays, arguing that they still work a greater number of hours per week than any other class of work people; that five hours' close and wasteful labor, from breakfast time till two o'clock, in a heat-stifled atmosphere and without refreshment, is too much; and that the curtailment of production that would be consequent upon the adoption of their proposition would be more beneficial than otherwise at the present time.

Archbishop McCloskey, in his eloquent sermon in New York, on Sunday night, asked: "What would Rome be without the Pope? Where would it be? By a divine decree, Peter was made the foundation stone, the rock, the head and pastor of the Catholic Church, and He willed that in Rome Peter should fix his apostolic chair. This makes Rome the holy, eternal city."

A Philadelphia paper says: "The Montgomery County Agricultural Society will hold its annual exhibition at Norristown on the 15th, 16th and 17th of the present month. It is customary, upon the opening day, to have an address from some prominent man, and we regret to learn from the advertisement that Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, has been invited to be the orator of the day."

Notwithstanding the cutting down of the rate of the canal tolls on the Erie canal nearly or quite half, this year, very little more business has been done than under the old rates, and New York is consequently lamenting a great falling off in canal revenue and a consequent increase of direct taxation.

PERSONAL.

Concerning "Our Fritz," an account says: "It terribly astonished the native Frenchmen to find the terrible conquerer eminently presentable, "human," and of amiable bearing. It is a tall, thin Prince—he tells Paris—having a calm visage, bearded and garnished with fair hair, and cold Sarmatian eyes, whose quick glance, however, betokens mental activity, while his dilating nostrils imply pride and energy. A simple, civile man is Fritz in deportment, in phrase, and turn of thought, very plain in language and in his dress, which, albeit that of the Commander-in-chief of the Southern German army, was merely a black tunic with red pipings and facings. Not an inch of gold or silver lace upon Fritz—no orders or ribbons, or frippery of any kind. He looked, like the enemy, like a country gentleman arrayed in some rural uniform, and grave with the charge, say, of an *orronbissement*.

It is related of General Trochu that a few years ago his brother died, leaving no fortune but nine children. The General adopted them, and refused brilliant offers of marriage in order that he might protect and care for the children of his brother.

A wife old darkey in the southern part of Kentucky came to his old master the other day before the late election, and said he: "Mars John, I wants to vote the Democratic ticket. The fac' is, I think de niggers ought to split up anyhow. If we goes an' votes Democrat, the Radicals say we is ungrateful, an' then the Leagues fines us five dollars an' won us. If we votes Radical, de Ku Klux 'll git us sho'. I wants to divide like, so as to make it 'pear de intrust of both parties to treat us kin an' friendly." That darkey is a statesman and a philosopher.

A charming story is told by a foreign correspondent of the Crown Prince of Prussia. After the battle of Weissenburg several hundred prisoners were penned in with high beads and stern looks, poor fellows! General von Bittenfeld and his staff looked at them coldly. Suddenly the Prince of Prussia rode up, and, when he saw the prisoners, he took off his hat with serious respect and bowed to them; then, turning to von Bittenfeld and the others, said: "Salute courage, gentlemen; never in my life have I seen anything so brave as these soldiers, whom ill-luck has played falsely."

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Lebanon county have nominated Hon. John Killinger for Congress, and Dr. Jonathan Zerbe for Assembly. The Democrats have named for the same positions Dr. C. D. Gloninger and Mr. Elliott.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical*, says in his last letter: "The intimation thrown out in the Beaver *Radical* that Mackey will not be a candidate for the next State Treasurership is a libel, such as Quay so well knows how to throw out when believed necessary. The treasury plans are being driven."

There will be no formal meeting of the Republican Conferees in the Sixteenth Congressional District, nearly all the counties having voted for Hon. John Cessna.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: In the Fifteenth Congressional District of this State, where there are two Democratic nominees in the field, one of whom is a free trader who makes no secret of his views on the question, and who openly sided with the enemies of American industry in the last Congress, the Republicans are making an active and aggressive campaign. Our friends in the district are making the issue one between free trade and protection, and the result can hardly be doubtful.

Hon. George Lear, chairman of the recent Minority Representation Convention held at Reading, has, in pursuance of a resolution of the Convention, appointed the following gentlemen to compose an Executive Committee, whose duty it will be to promote, by all practicable means, the objects of the Convention: E. J. Moore, chairman; Wm. H. Ainey, Lehigh; A. K. Stauffer, John S. Richards, Berks; H. K. Weand, Morgan R. Wills, Montgomery; Benjamin L. Berry, John W. Forney, Philadelphia; Hiram Young, York; Theodore Schoth, Monroe; J. W. Swartz, Cumberland; M. Whitmoyer, Columbia; J. L. Steadman, Carbon; Henry T. Darlington, Bucks; H. J. Reeder, Wm. Selfridge, Northampton; A. J. Dingman, Pike; Benjamin Bannan, Schuylkill; A. M. Fulton, Westmoreland; T. W. Fisher, Lancaster. Wm. P. Miner, Luzerne. A committee of five, composed of Gen. Lilly, of Carbon, Benjamin L. Berry, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Messrs. A. H. Chase, Wm. M. Heister and John H. Oliver, respectively of York, Berks and Lehigh counties, has also been appointed to lay the proceedings of the convention before the Legislature and urge favorable action on the recommendations contained therein.

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Professor of Mathematics.

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Professor of Real Estate, Practice and Pleading.

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Professor of Criminal Law and Commercial Law.

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I. N. FORNER,

Principal of Commercial Department.

LEVI LUDDEN, A. M.,

Principal of Preparatory Department.

TERMS—Collegiate and Scientific Departments, $25 00 per term. Preparatory, $18 00 per term; extra, $6 00 per extra charge for German to Collegiate and Scientific students. Law Department, $75 per annum; Matriculation Fee, $10.

The Law Department will commence the first Monday in October. The next term of the Collegiate, Scientific and Preparatory Departments, will commence September 1.

For further particulars or Catalogue inquire at University, cor. of Ross and Diamond streets. TThs

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.'S,

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 9, 1870.

The local money market showed much the same features it has done during the week. If there is any change worthy of mention, it is somewhat closer, and rather tending in that way. Some few of the banks have discounted close on their lines that they are refusing for the present nearly everything offered. Outside bankers are placing a good deal of paper at pretty stiff rates, which they think they are entitled to do account of the extra risk they assume. There is a good demand for mortgages on city or suburban property, which are taken at from 9 to 10 per cent. This class of investment absorbs large amounts of idle money.

—In the present unsettled condition of European affairs, speculators in New York are not inclined to take heavy risks, and the volume of business on the Stock Exchange is therefore limited. There is a firmer feeling at the London Stock Exchange, according to cable reports, consols being reported at 93½@93¾, and the 10-twenties at 89@89¾. The money market without essential change, and shows a disposition to accommodate on call supplying their requirements at 5@7 per cent., the more common rate to the stock brokers being 6 per cent. The future condition of money doubtless depends upon the activity of the Stock Exchange. The limited extent of inquiry for gold as been calculated to check the demand from the West for currency and the movements of ore be anything unimportant. Discounts are ill, but generally firm, strictly first-class commercial acceptances passing at 7@9 per cent, according to the date.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
S. Bonds '81	114¼	114	114
S. Bonds '62	112⅞	112¾	112¾
S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
S. Bonds new, 65	110¾	110¾	110¾
S. Bonds '65	110¾	110¾	110
S. Bonds '67	110¾	110¾	110
S. Bonds '68	110¾	110¾	110¾
40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
10-40s	113⅝	113⅝	114¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Old	114¼
S. 6s, 1881	114¾
S. 5-20s, 1862	111¾
S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
S. 5-20s, 1865	110¾
S. 5-20s, 1867	110¾
S. 5-20s, 1868	110¾
10-40s	113⅝
6s, January and July, 1881	110¾
6s, January and July, 1882	110¾
6s, January and July, 1883	110¾
Union Pacific Railway	85¾
Central Pacific Railway	85¾
Currency Pacific	110

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. Edward Weyman's Stock Commission Office, Apollo building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 9, 1870.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
Chicago & Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Pittsburgh	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleveland & Toledo	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Chicago & N. W.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Chicago & N. W. preferred	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Ohio & Miss.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Ohio & Miss. preferred	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Terre Haute & Alton	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Terre Haute & Alton preferred	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Toledo & Wabash	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Toledo, Wabash & Western preferred	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Canton Co.	63	63	63	63	63	63
Quicksilver	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½
Quicksilver preferred	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Pacific Mail	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Adams Express	63	63	63	63	63	63
American Express	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Wells-Fargo Express	41	41	41	41	41	41
Merchants' Union Express	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
United States Express	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following:

	Thurs.	Friday.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	90¾	..	..
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	91¾	..	¼
Erie	27¾	27¾	..	..
Reading	89¾	89¾	..	..
Michigan Central	133¾	133¾	..	..
Michigan Southern	85¾	85¾	..	..
Illinois Central	95¾	92¾	..	¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	105¾	105¾	..	..
Chicago & Rock Island	98¾	98¾	..	..
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	89¾	89¾	..	..
Chicago & N. W.	85¾	85¾	..	..
Chicago & N. W. preferred	91¾	91¾	..	..
Toledo & Wabash	49¾	49¾	..	..
Wabash preferred	69¾	69¾	..	..
Terre Haute & Alton	12½	12½	..	..
Terre Haute & Alton preferred	22½	22½	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi	34¾	34¾	..	..
Ohio & Miss. preferred	77½	77½	..	..
Canton Co.	63	63	..	..
Quicksilver	13½	13½	..	..
Quicksilver preferred	33¾	33¾	..	..
Pacific Mail	110¾	110¾	..	..
Western Union Telegraph	78¾	78¾	..	..
Adams Express	63	63	..	..
American Express	49¾	49¾	..	..
Wells-Fargo Express	41	41	..	..
Merchants' Union Express	41¾	41¾	..	..
United States Express	49¾	49¾	..	..

At Chicago, according to the *Tribune*, the 1 money market is gradually working ey, though it is exceedingly difficult to prehend the reasons therefor. Our banks reducing their New York balances, and growing daily more and more conservative gard to loans, while yet there is no appare demand for currency from any quarter ch is adequate to the growing tightness rienced. One can scarcely conceive of any r reason than the anticipation of another for bank statements before long, and a desire to make as good a showing as possible n the call shall be heard. A loss of another note an increase in the number of applications for loans, and an increasing inability btain accommodations. First class paper erms not exceeding thirty days is still at the banks, at the nominal rate of 10 cent. per annum; but unexceptionpaper, running sixty days, has been ed in several instances, and forced the street, where as much as 2½ per t per month has been charged. The d street rates are quoted at 15@20 cent. per month, but an additional shave not unfrequently been submitted to. In the street market is now quite active, by parison under the growing indisposition e banks to loan out their funds; they are ructed to be discriminating largely against speculators, and this class is the one h is sent into the street, for good commerpaper is still taken rather freely. The ications from lumbermen are on the hy; they are preparing for the winter's

the whole it would appear that the inising stringency of the money market is r prospective than actual, and based ly upon the action of the New York banks ntracting their outstanding loans, in preion for the great fall movement of pro-

There are great quantities of grain relng behind, in addition to the new crop, soon there will be calls for aid in forwarding the stock in great numbers. But the preions for the event may be so stringent as feat the purpose in hand to some extent, ay, like all other commodities, may be so valuable that the people will decide spense with it in some measure, though to evident detriment of themselves and of the e community.

ROAD TRAFFIC.—The following shows arnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul way for August:

	$921,820
	525,347
rease	$135,473

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, September 9, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market is still, comparatively seeking, without change, though dealers retain articles have shown a disposition in favor of the buyers—i. e., reduced them. ms and crackers—indispensible articles in gulated households—have come down in s, which will be good news to all interests. rries. Trade is generally reported good e season, and as before stated large stocks been placed in store for the coming fall winter trade, which will doubtless be a y one. Flour is unchanged, yet still tend- to lower figures. Mills and stores amply supplied, and report an active trade. Grain is arriving freely, which dily taken by the mills at current rates. eries are about the same as reported yesy, with a fair trade reported. Beans and ckens are unchanged. The local market ll supplied, and prices still rule high for perishable articles.

The following are the wholesale prices, unherwise noted:

ES—The demand is improving, with an e supply in first hands. We note sales: Ash, common, 48 ₱ cent.; refined 55 nt., 5¾@6c ₱ lb. Pearls 9@9½c. Potash

ES—Supply ample. Receipts since our were 407 barrels. Prices unchanged. range of prices. Mixed lots $1 50@2 90 choice lots $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

CKERAM—for Pennsylvania in sack, e, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 ₱

VERAGE—The market was steady with a demand; sales city barrels $2 25@2 30; $2 25.

ATOES—Supply abundant; sales fresh at ₱ bushel, and Jersey Sweetland $1@1 50

ESE—Are selling in a regular way at 8@ ₱ lb.

BEET—We quote highwines at 95; rectiground, 95; proof $1 05.

TS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes ₱ currants 10@c; layer raisins $4 00 ₱ Valencia raisins 16@18c ₱ pound.

ING POWDER—Hazard, ¼ ₱ cans, $1 75 ₱ ¼ ₱ cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

ER—The market was inactive; nothing in sight or offered. Flaxseed is also nominally at $2 15@2 25 per bushel.

SEED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one. Peaches are selling in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c; whole, 16@18c. The supply was up with the demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firm at 55@56c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—There is a better supply of good butter and prices are rather more firm, prime table selling at 28@30c ₱ lb; packed at lower rates.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and sperm at 18@18½c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 3 5¾c; No. 1 6¼c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 ₱ lb; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

EGGS—Supply of good eggs light, with a good demand. Sales at 19@20c ₱ doz.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@8¾c; country 8@8½c ₱ lb.

WOODEN WARE—We have no change to note, store rates being: Palls, 2-hoop ₱ doz $2 ½; do 3-hoop ₱ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ₱ doz $11; do No. 2 ₱ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50, sized washboards ₱ doz $2 75.

CHEESE—There is still an active inquiry and receipts are liberal, as follows: Western Reserve at 12@13c; Factory Western at 13½@ 14c; Goshen 14½@15 ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales are regularly made at $1 50 @1 75 ₱ bush. The supply is not equal to the demand.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10c ₱ lb.

FISH—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for home purposes at the following figures: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No 3 large $13. No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $6; No 2 $5 25; No 3 $4 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

BEESWAX—The rates have undergone no change; we can report sales at 38@43c for good yellow.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note; regular lots were disposed of at $1 @1 05 ₱ bush.

GRAIN—The receipts of grain since our last foot up as follows: Oats, 168 sack; rye, none; barley, 295 sacks; wheat, 309 sacks; corn, 28 sacks. The following are the nominal rates: Wheat—red $1 15@1 20; strictly prime quality $1 21; white $1 30@1 35; choice amber would bring the same as white. Oats—market firmer; prices unsettled and difficult to quote correctly. We are reported sales from first hands at 46@48c; sales at 50c. Corn is held firmly, being generally above the views of buyers; the market is nearly bare. We quote nominally at 80@85c. Rye—the market is quiet; prices remain unchanged. We can report sales at 83@85c. Barley firm with a good demand for prime quality of spring at $1 10@1 15; fall $1 30; interior descriptions are not wanted.

BROOM CORN—The new crop is coming into market, and is of excellent quality. Prices have been materially reduced, and we quote Western common, $2 75; prime, ₱ ton, $100 common, $1@$1 75.

PEA NUTS—There is a dearth of good pea nuts, and we are reported sales at the following figures: Wilmington, raw, ₱ bush, $3 25@ 3 50; do roasted, $3 75@4 00. Tennessee, raw, $2 25 @2 50; do roasted, $2 75@3 00. Inferior can be bought at lower figures.

FLOUR—Is firm and unchanged. Receipts 648 bbls. New wheat flour sells from store at $6 00@6 25. Old Minnesota $7 00; good winter brands, bakers, $6 25@6 75; Snow Flake $7 00. Mills: National (white wheat) $7 50; sacks $7 25. Pan Handle (southern amber) bbls $6 90; sacks $6 40; Morning Glory, bbls, $6 00; sacks $5 75; Palmetto, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40; Diamond "A" $7 00 in bbls, in sacks $7 30; Diamond Star, in bbls, $6 90, sacks $6 40; Diamond City, bbls $6 75; sacks $6 40; Graham $6 90 ₱ bbl; rye flour $6 30.

HAY—The supply is fully up to the demand and sales are regularly made at $12, $15@17 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—The market was quiet. Sales of new were reported at 9@9½c ₱ lb for rendered.

LARD OIL—Trad fair, and sales of prime No 1 lard oil $1 20@1 22; No 2 lard oil at 85@85c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra in No 1 at 120@1 25; Spring Rye No 2, 80c ₱ gallon.

RYE FLOUR—The demand is fair, the mills selling as following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6 10.

SOAP—The market was steady and prices have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's 11c; Oakley 9, 10@c; Lenox 9½c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

BROOMS—There has been a material reduction in the price of brooms. Following are the quotations: Parlor, No 1 ₱ doz $5 00; No 2 ₱ doz $4 50; Hurl A No 1 ₱ doz $4 75; Hurl No 1 ₱ doz $4 25; Hurl No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Braid No 1 ₱ doz $4 50; Braid No 2 ₱ doz $4 00; Crooked Hurl ₱ doz $3 50; Plain Hurl ₱ doz $3 00.

ONIONS—We continue to quote current rates as follows:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22c ₱ lb

SUGAR—Crushed, powdered and granulated 10½c; A coffee 10½; B coffee extra 10¼c; Porto Rico, Ic for fair; 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Grocers' Cuba 10⅝@ 11c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12½c. Molasses sugars 9¾@10½c, being an advance of ⅛c ₱ lb.

SYRUP—Prices advanced 2c per gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 85c; Lieverlone's, 85c; Golden Drips, 80c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@55c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico at 65@70c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade fair and regular and prices unchanged. Sales of canvassed hams 13c; breakfast bacon 20c; Sugar cured Hams, 15@16c; Dried Beef, 12c; and canvassed 20@22c; and lard 18c, do packet 15c. New York, $28 50.

SUGAR—Sales by boxes, assorted papers, 8c; ass sheds, 9@c.

SALT—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—411 dairy, mine at $1 60.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active, and are reported sales of Cleveland at $1 25; country, $1 75 ₱ bbl.

FISH—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for home purposes at the following figures: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@22 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13. No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $6; No 2 $5 25; No $1 75. Lake herring $4 ₱ White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ₱ cwt.

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SUGAR

The Daily Commercial.

Severe Storm at Mansfield, Ohio—Railroad Accident—Large Railroad Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 9, 1870.

A heavy rain storm prevailed in this city and vicinity this afternoon, flooding the streets and doing some damage in filling cellars, washing culverts, &c. The track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was washed away at a point about two miles west of here, causing the northward bound express train to leave the track. The engine and two cars were badly smashed up, but no person injured seriously.

A large railroad meeting was held to-night in the interests of the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Railroad. Considerable stock was taken during the progress of the meeting. Another will be held Monday evening.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montgomery county, Ohio, will vote to-day to give $75,000 to the Agricultural College. There is considerable indignation there over the effort being made by interested parties to locate the college in advance of a vote in this and the leading counties, and the absence of five members of the Board of Trustees.

Government detectives have ferreted out and broken up a gang of distillery swindlers in Quincy, Illinois. They were all held for trial in heavy bail.

Mr. Goff, formerly a politician, of Denver, Col., while riding one horse and leading another through that city, was, together with both horses, instantly killed by lightning.

Gen. Sherman arrived at San Francisco last evening.

Rev. Nathan Lord, late President of Dartmouth College, died at Hanover, Vermont, yesterday morning, aged seventy-seven years.

The total collection of internal revenue in the Chicago district during August is $593,000, and on spirits for the year $1,242,858.

The population of Chicago will vary but a few figures from 297,500.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, September 9, 1870.

River eighteen inches and stationary; cloudy and warm; thermometer 74° at 6 P. M.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, September, 9, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood at 1 P. M. Up: Argosy at 6:20 P. M. River falling; cloudy and warm. H.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, September 9, 1870.

River stationary, with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78° at 6 P. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, September 9, 1870.

River stationary, with four feet five inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 79° at 4 P. M.

Morgantown.

MORGANTOWN, September 9, 1870.

River stationary, with one foot of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 89° at 4 P. M.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sugars, Teas, Coffees, &c.—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. Geo. P. Hays.
Plymouth Church—Rev. R. Y. Garretse.
Messiah Lutheran Church—Rev. J. H. W. Stuckenberg.
First Reformed Presbyterian Church—Rev. A. M. Milligan.
Seed Wheat—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.
Agents Wanted—No. 3 Duquesne Way.
Mill Grease and Tallow—F. Sellers & Co.
Room for Rent—15 Fourth avenue.
Personal—Michael Donohue.
Residence at Auction—A. Lengyel.
East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank.
Young Lady Wanted—Box 1, Commercial office.
House for Rent—128 Wylie avenue.
Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute—Begins September 12.
Keystone Pottery—S. M. Kier & Co.
Hats and Caps—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Pure Whisky—Joseph S. Finch & Co.
New Books—John W. Pittock.
Sale of Lots—Robert McKeever.
Agents Wanted—Lusk & Brown.
Mansion and grounds at Auction—42 Fifth ave.
Steam Pumps—John M. Cooper & Co.
Principal Wanted—East Liverpool, Ohio.
Room for Rent—135 Grant street.
Situation Wanted—C. W.
Notice—Coal Bluff Mining Company.
Farm for Sale—Enos Pyeatte.
Opera House—Three Guardsmen.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Van Ambrugh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 12.
Masonic Hall—Presentation Entertainments.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. Cowper's Dancing Academy.
Agent Wanted—R. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Sapolio—Jesse H. Lippincott.
To Spring Manufacturers—A. H. Rowand.
Plant's St. Louis Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
School Books—Joseph Horner.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
Unabridged Dictionaries—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Cramp—Henderson's Carminative.
Henderson's Carminative.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Elixir—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank.
Bankers—S. Holmes & Sons.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. R. Ecker.
China and Crockery—Rerpert Owen & Co.
Beaver Seminary—Rev. R. T. Taylor.

CITY MATTERS.

Meterological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meterological observations made Friday, September 9, 1870:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	72°	7 A. M.	29.65-10
12 M.	80°	12 M.	29.60-10
6 P. M.	84°	6 P. M.	29.5 -10

ELSEWHERES.

New York—Cloudy; E.; ther. 65.
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 66.
Baltimore—Cloudy; E.; ther. 76.
Detroit—Clear; E.; ther. 75.
Cincinnati—Cloudy; E.; ther. 73.
Louisville—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 81.
Indianapolis—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 76.
Chicago—Raining; N. E.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Clear; S.; ther. 79.
Little Rock—Clear; E.; ther. 78.
Omaha—Clear and pleasant; ther. 62.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Herron, Mrs., New York	3
Oakford, A. S., Peoria, Ill.	3
Smith Sarah, James A., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Williams, Leah, Sharon, Pa.	3

THE WORLD will be issued on Sunday morning next. Buy it. Latest telegraphic news.

WANTED.—A Principal to take charge of the Union schools at East Liverpool Ohio. The examination will take place on the 24th inst.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the text books used in the various schools in this locality can be procured at the store of J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. Prices as low as ever.

MOOT COURT.—Moot Court was regularly held last evening in the Court of Common Pleas room. A very interesting and material case of patent right infringement was closely argued. Opinion reserved.

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE.—Look out for the announcement of the opening of the Pittsburgh branch of the great New York One Dollar Store, No. 76 Fifth avenue. It will be published in a few days.

LAWYER'S PICNIC.—The lawyers had a very agreeable picnic yesterday on the grounds of Mr. M. K. Moorhead, at Swissvale. Nearly all the eloquence and all the "handsomeness" of the bar is reported to have been present.

LARGE CATTLE.—A pair of six year old steers weighing nearly eight thousand pounds will be exhibited at the Iron City Park, under the canvas, during the Fair. These cattle are probably the largest in the Union.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.—At the renowned "Diamond Front," No. 63 Fifth avenue—Wigley's Shoe House—will be found a tremendous stock of boots and shoes, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public. Money can be saved by buying shoes at the "Diamond Front."

GEN. MEADE COMING.—Gen. Pearson yesterday received a letter from Major General Meade which stated that he would leave for Pittsburgh on Monday. He may therefore confidently be expected at the military review which takes place on Tuesday next. .

CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES.—The cornerstone of St. Andrew's new Catholic church, Manchester, will be laid on Sunday afternoon, September 11, at four o'clock. Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec is expected to perform the ceremony.

FIRE DEPARTMENT UNIFORMS.—Probably, at the next meeting of the Fire Commissioners the question of adopting a uniform for the members of the fire department will be decided upon and the style of uniform adopted. It is not unlikely that the Metropolitan shirt (blue), black belt, blue cap and black overcoat will be adopted.

BRERETON MANSION FOR SALE.—On Wednesday, 14th, the elegant mansion formerly owned by Captain T. J. Brereton, situated in Lawrenceville, near Iron City Park, will be sold at public auction. The property embraces two and a half acres of ground, upon which, besides the mansion, all the outbuildings usually attached to a country residence. For full details see advertisement in another column.

LECTURE AT WILKINSBURG.—Rev. J. J. McIlyar, a gentleman of acknowledged worth and ability, will lecture in the Methodist Church in Wilkinsburg, on Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of "W. H. Devore Lodge," I. O. O. F., of that village. But as it has incurred considerable expense in fitting up its new hall, the lecture will be gratefully received and judiciously applied. The friends of the Order, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Persons going from the city can return home at ten o'clock.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE PURCHASE.—Our enterprising friend James Little, Esq., of the firm of Littell & Mechling, wholesale liquor merchants on Liberty street, has purchased the very fine residence with stable and coach house, and large grounds, late the property of J. B. Caldwell in the Twenty-first ward. In all the wide range of the city we know of no more desirable place for a residence, where the combined comforts and conveniences of country and city life may be enjoyed, and life rendered cheerful and happy. We understand the price paid for the property was sixty-one thousand dollars. The best wish we have is that the fortunate purchaser and his estimable wife may long live to enjoy their new home.

AQUATIC.

The Renforth-Coulter Sculling Match.

Articles of Agreement—Renforth's Representative to Leave for Lachien To-day—Mr. Daniel O'Neill Coulter's Choice for Stakeholder—October 15th Selected as the Time for the Race—The Regatta, Etc., Etc.

Mr. Robert Liddell, the Pittsburgh representative of James Renforth in the great International sculling match, had a meeting with Henry Coulter and his representatives at the "Constitution" last evening. Articles of agreement to be submitted to Renforth were drawn up and Mr. Liddell will leave for Lachien to-day.

The articles are as follows:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this ——day of ——, A. D., 1870, by and between Mr. James Renforth, of Newcastle on Tyne, England, and Mr. Henry Coulter, of Allegheny City, as follows, to wit:

And it is further agreed that the above named parties to this agreement, to row a five mile single scull race—two and a half miles to stake boat and return—for the sum of one thousand dollars a side, the race to be rowed at or near the city of Pittsburgh, on October 15th, 1870—to be agreed upon by principals.

And it is further agreed to deposit the sum of $200 each with Mr. Daniel O'Neil, of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, September 26, 1870. The said Mr. Daniel O'Neill to act as stake holder for the race; and also that a second deposit of $300 each shall be deposited with the said Daniel O'Neill at the National House in Allegheny City, on Saturday, October 1st, 1870, and also that a closing deposit of $500 each shall be deposited with the same.

And it is further agreed that the following rules shall govern the race:

1. The judges each party to the agreement to select one judge) shall toss for choice of positions one day previous to the race.

2. The leading boat shall be entitled to the choice of water as soon as she can show clear water between herself and the boat following.

3. Either boat swerving from her direct course in order to impede the progress or chances of the other boat, shall be ruled out.

4. If the day chosen shall not be suitable for the race, on account of rough water, the race shall be rowed the first fair day following. The condition of the water to be judged by the parties to this agreement.

5. In case the judges appointed to select a referee shall not decide or disagree in deciding upon the referee it shall become the duty of the final stakeholder to make the appointment of referee.

6. And it is further agreed that the said Mr. James Renforth shall be paid the sum of $200 by the said Henry Coulter for the purpose of defraying the said James Renforth's traveling expenses.

And finally, if either party to this agreement fails to comply with its stipulations, it shall forfeit all money deposited.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this ——day of ——, A. D. 1870.

Witness: [SEAL.]

THE RACE TO-DAY.

The regatta which last Saturday ended so disgracefully—at least so far as one crew was concerned—will be decided over to-day, and it is to be hoped that there will be a fair contest. Pool selling took place at the "Constitution" last evening, and the McKee Club was largely the favorite. The race will take place at three o'clock sharp.

OTHER RACES.

At four o'clock this afternoon there will be a three mile race on the Allegheny between Wm. Garver and Adam Shore.

Between four and five o'clock there will be a three mile race for a purse of $200, between Angus Miller, of the Howard club, and Wm. Hannah. The contestants will start from the suspension Bridge and row to Hare's Island and return.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

ASSAULT UPON A STEP DAUGHTER.

Richard Miller, a resident of Allentown borough, was tried for assault and battery, on oath of his step daughter, Mrs. Martha Morris, who alleged that he caught her, shook and choked her and called her vile names. The evidence showed that Bradley undertook to give the woman some advice, which she refused to listen to, when the assault was committed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of fifteen dollars and costs.

SURETY CASES,

John R. Braden was arraigned for surety of the peace, on oath of Herman Hendel. Defendant discharged, and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

James Wallace had a hearing for a similar offense on oath of John R. Braden. Defendant discharged, and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Herman Handel, for a similar offense, on oath of John R. Braden, was discharged, and prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

A GROSS INDIGNITY.

Dr. Albert Crononini was called to answer a charge of assault and battery, on oath of Emanuel Schweizer. The defendant plead guilty, and his testimony established the fact. It appears that the prosecutor, who is a reporter for a German paper, had published something distasteful to Dr. Crononini, who expressed his disapprobation by "turning a left wheel, as he passed the reporter, and spitting in his face." The Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs.

FAMILY DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Charles Linkenfelter was brought before the Court charged with having beaten and abused his wife, Margaret. The Court ordered the case to be settled on payment of costs by defendant.

TRUE BILL FOR MURDER.

The grand jury yesterday found a true bill against Hoch, charged with cooking charcoal the death of Eva Borotha Cornelius, wife of Jacob Cornelius. The indictment contains two counts—the first charging murder, and the second manslaughter. The defendant is accused of having shoveled or pushed the deceased, so that she fell and died almost instantly.

CROSS-CASE ARRIVES.

Among the cases brought before the Court were six suits for assault and battery, originating in a misunderstanding between certain Germans over the influence of lager beer. In the Teutonic region of Troy Hill the suits were against Nicholas Keefer on oath of Nicholas Keefer; Christian Letterly on oath of Nicholas Keefer; Nicholas Keefer on oath of Christian Letterly; John Letterly on oath of L. Simons; John Letterly on oath of C. Keefer; Carl Ehrhardt Letterly on oath of N. Keefer. The Court allowed the case to be settled on payment of the costs by the defendants. The costs amount to about one hundred dollars.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Barnes, a colored man, was charged with aggravated assault and battery, on oath of John Smith, a white man. The defendant lives in Allegheny, and follows the business of night scavenger. While engaged in loading a cart were standing on the street, some person cut the hame-strings. When he came out he saw Smith running and pursued him with quite a long-handled shovel. After some parleying, Barnes struck Smith in the face with the sharp end of the shovel, inflicting a very severe wound. The testimony was sufficient to justify the assault, but the Court charged the jury that, even if Barnes was positively certain that Smith had cut the harness, it would not have justified Barnes in making the assault. He had a clear remedy at law, against the party who injured his property, and the assault was therefore unjustifiable. The cutting of the harness was a gross outrage, but it did not justify Barnes in taking the law into his own hands. Besides, it was denied that the prosecutor had cut the harness at all. The jury found a verdict of guilty in manner and form as indicted.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

William Powell, of Franklin township, was tried for resisting officer Cole, of Marshall township, in the discharge of his duties. Cole had been authorized by a Justice of the Peace to arrest Orrell, and when he went to serve the warrant Powell resisted the arrest, and refused to go with him. The constable then laid hold of Orrell, when he threw himself upon the ground and held on to some brush. He also struck the officer. After some little difficulty took place in a field, where the defendant was plowing, to get his revolver, and about the time he got hold of the weapon the constable left. No fatal blows made, and the jury defendant charged by the court that it was the duty of every citizen to assist the officer in the discharge of his position in life, to submit to the process of the law, when properly served, found the defendant guilty of assault and battery as indicted, with a recommendation to mercy.

LARCENY.

Mathew White was tried for the larceny of a pocket book containing seventy-five dollars, the property of Alfred Uhlman, missing from on Fifth avenue extension. The defendant snatched the book from Uhlman, while the latter was making change for drinks which had been ordered by White and a man named Conley. While running with the pocket book pursued by Uhlman, who overtook him on Grant street, and pulled him down. Just then Conley struck Uhlman, which stunned him so that White got off. Information was made against both of the parties, but Conley was discharged on a hearing before the Mayor. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

The Court then adjourned.

District Court.

This Court was not in session yesterday, but will meet to-day for the disposal of motions, etc., etc.

Furs Stolen and Recovered.

About two weeks since a splendid set of furs, belonging to Mrs. Montague, residing on Second avenue, was stolen from the back bedroom window of the house—where they had been put to be "aired." They had been hanging in the window for some time, and Mrs. McC. being called away left them hanging there. When she returned they were gone. A colored domestic, named Sarah D. Erimson, living with Mrs. Montague, next door, was suspected of having stolen the furs, but she denied any knowledge of them to Mrs. McC. Officer Moon, of the Mayor's police, was then entrusted with the case, and yesterday he arrested the colored girl referred to, went with her to her home, No. 6 Fifth alley, and she handed over the stolen furs. She stated, however, that a woman named Mollie ——, who boarded at Mrs. Montague's, gave her the furs for getting her a quarters worth of whisky unbeknown to Mrs. Montague. She first told officer Moon that she did not know anything about the furs, but when told that he intended to search the house she handed them over herself. In the absence of any good explanation as to how she came in possession of the furs, she was locked up for a hearing today.

Parliamentary Literary Society.

A literary society, embracing adults of both sexes, will be organized in the Hall of the Curry Institute on Monday, the 19th inst., at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

It will be the special object of this society, while affording all the facilities for mental discipline and literary culture of a first-class literary society, to teach its members how to organize, appoint the officer and arrange and transact the business of every kind of a deliberative body according to the most approved parliamentary or legislative rules; and any one who has mingled in promiscuous assemblies, our legislative bodies, or even in our church courts, knows how much time and talent are wasted for the want of just such knowledge.

The Society will hold its regular meetings once a week for a term of ten months, and any person of good character, male or female, over or now by paying an initiation fee of five dollars, which will cover all the expenses for use of hall, fuel, light, and janitor's services.

Persons wishing to become members can secure tickets by calling at Curry's Institute any time next week.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Yesterday morning, Mayor Brush [illegible] in the case of Alexander Muller charged, on oath of officer Wiechburth, with cruelly beating a [illegible] by stolzenbach & Rees, of Birmingham. The facts of the case were reported on Tuesday. A fine of $10—the penalty for the first offense—was imposed and collected.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Declination of A. W. Taylor, Esq., and Nomination of Hon. A. Stewart.

The Republican Conferees of the Twenty-first Congressional district, in pursuance of a call from A. W. Taylor, Esq., nominee for Congress in that district, reassembled at the Monongahela House, Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and reorganized by appointing Judge Thompson, of Indiana county, Chairman, and William Parshall, Esq., of Fayette county, Secretary.

Mr. Hildebrand, of Indiana, presented the following letter of declination:

INDIANA, September 9, 1870.

To the Congressional Conferees of the 21st District:

GENTLEMEN:—A sense of duty to the Republican party impels me to withdraw my name as its candidate for Congress in the 21st District. I do not take this step without having consulted my friends and informed myself of the true state of affairs in the district. Two has been sufficient time since my nomination for the party to harmonize if it were possible to do so. I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, with me as the candidate the Republican party will be defeated; and I am equally well satisfied that the district is Republican by a majority of not less than six hundred votes.

The defection in Fayette county is, of itself, sufficient to insure defeat. With many influential members of the party there persistently refusing to give me their support, and at the same time asserting that their objections are not to me, but to the condition of other members of the party, for which, whether the charges be true or false, I am not responsible; and with the *Standard* newspaper, the only Democratic organ in Fayette county, not only withdrawing its support, but heaping upon me personally such articles well calculated to demoralize the party in Fayette, and to endanger all confidence of success in the other counties of the district, it appears to me to be folly to longer remain a candidate.

There is yet sufficient time to select an acceptable candidate and to canvass the district. All the districts have not yet, I believe, made their nominations. Let a candidate be immediately selected upon whom the party can unite, and success is certain. I am confident that this county is too honest to have a republican in principle to let the district be lost. At this important juncture, by any fault of hers.

Allow me, through you, to express my heartfelt gratitude to my many ardent friends in the several counties of the district for their trust and friendship.

Most respectfully, yours, &c.

A. W. TAYLOR.

On motion, the declination of Mr. Taylor was accepted.

The Conference then proceeded to nominate another candidate for Congress.

Mr. Wm. Hildebrand, of Westmoreland county, nominated Hon. A. Stewart, of Fayette county.

Mr. Irwin, in making the nomination, the gentleman he had called "Uncle Andy" would be a host in Westmoreland county—that he had been in Congress before, and was popular.

Mr. Parshall, said: "Yes, he was in Congress nearly fifty years ago, and was succeeded with Clay, Adams, Calhoun, Polk and all the great statesmen of the first generation, and yet he is one is not dimmed nor his spirit quenched. We will now elect him, and this will complete the first grand reconciliation out! Rallying 'Thirty years in Congress.'"

The roll of the Conference was then called, and every one (nine) responded "Stewart."

The Conference then adjourned.

FEMALE AQUATICS.

The Victor in the Late New York Regatta Challenged.

Mr. T. F. Hughes authorizes the issuing of the following challenge for Miss Shenahan, of New York, the winner in the late regatta there:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I hereby challenge Miss Shenahan to row a two mile scull race at Pittsburgh or New York, for the sum of five hundred dollars a side, the race to take place within thirty days after signing of articles. This offer to remain open for one week from to-day. A forfeit in money of fifty dollars as an earnest of my intention. One hundred dollars will be allowed or taken for expenses.

PITTSBURGH, September 8, 1870.

All communications will please be addressed to Mr. T. F. Hughes, care of COMMERCIAL office.

[Inasmuch as female boat racing commenced in Pittsburgh, the friendly challenge should come from the same city.

New Church Edifice.

Probably no city in the Union is Pittsburgh surpassed in the interest taken and displayed in church edifices. Her temples are to be found on almost every street, and the business houses of some of our very best men are interrupted by the "House of God" rearing its head above that of its neighbors, and pointing to the Christian's home above. Our attention has been called to a new church, just completed, located on Eighth street, erected by the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Old School, Pittsburgh.

The location is one desirable, quiet and retired, yet within a few steps of the great thoroughfare, Penn street. The lot is 80x90 feet, on which is erected a plain but neat brick building 85x60 feet. The main brick, but with stone caps and windows of which are ornamented by cut stone. The whole is neatly and tastefully plastered, chaste figures. The auditorium is heated and ventilated according to the most approved plan. The gaslight reflectors are placed in the ceiling—something new here by way of lighting for churches. The seats are comfortable, the cushions by firm of Jarvis, Becker & Co., and display a combination of solidity and good taste.

The carpet and cushions both display every good taste in selection. The pulpit furniture is chaste and neat. In fact the whole house presents a handsome, tasty and yet modest appearance, reflecting great credit to those having charge of the house, and especially the con-ractor, Mr. Jas. Gilleland, of Allegheny.

The entire cost of the church is from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

This congregation has been signally prosperous indeed. About three years and a half ago some fifty-nine members from Dr. Sproull's congregation, Allegheny, most of whom resided in Pittsburgh, composed the organization. They have worshipped nearly all of the time in the Fourth ward public school hall, Allegheny. It is well known that this organization was formed by conscientious Christians who advocate that it is the duty of nations to recognize God in their constitutions, Jesus Christ as the ruler of the nations, and the Scriptures as the basis of legislation, being a distinctive feature also of their belief, many crowded to hear for themselves, the first Sabbath morning over one hundred and forty members since organization, while some have come from afar, and evince the deepest interest in hearing advocated these principles. The pastor, Rev. R. J. Miller, is the most earnest, faithful worker, anxious that others may understand that which he and his people have maintain. The congregation have displayed a degree of liberality worthy of praise, their subscriptions to the building, and have further met every requirement and expect to be clear of financial encumbrance in about six months. In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the opening services to be held to-morrow (Sabbath) in the church on Eighth street.

Home for Working Women.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A new and laudable enterprise has been commenced by the Woman's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, viz: the establishment of a home or boarding-house for young women, and I respectfully appeal upon their own exertions for support. Although the project is a new one here, such homes have been managed for several years in the Eastern cities with the most gratifying results. The need of these homes is no longer a question. One in New York city, now eleven years in successful operation, others in Boston and Philadelphia, place the experiment beyond cavil.

The necessity for such a house in our midst being urgent, a number of active Christian women are endeavoring to supply it, and have taken initiatory steps towards its permanent organization.

They propose for the present to rent a suitable house, comfortably furnish it, and board homeless working women for a sum which will barely pay expenses. To make the Home self-sustaining, thus making it not a charity but a help to self-support, and to assist to support themselves.

In order to furnish ordinary home comforts, they hope to provide a library and reading room, and give instructions in the English branches to those who desire it, and practical teacher of German has also offered her valuable services gratuitously, if a class is formed in this direction. What there will be three women at the home—the strong arm and fostering care of Christian womanhood.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York city, has considered this subject himself, and contemplates to erect a building for the purpose at a cost of three millions of dollars, and has in prospect a smaller home for young men.

It is believed there will be no difficulty experienced in obtaining large subscriptions to this fund here. The Managers expect to solicit the support of every Christian woman from those whom the Lord has blessed with home comforts without limit, and they will no doubt meet with a hearty and generous support.

Let those who wait for opportunities of doing good join this work, and this Christian Home will not only be established without delay, but those who co-operate will find in their hearts richer purposes, more unselfish aims, and the consciousness of lives speedily spent in the Lord's vineyard, the richest reward benefits will be no small part of their reward. M.

The St. James Hotel.

Special preparations are reported to plainly foresee the time when that point on Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Union Depot, will constitute a great business center of this city. Within the area lying between Liberty and Twelfth streets may now be found the famous St. James Hotel, together with other notable buildings. Its eligibility is unsurpassed at any point in the city. The St. James is directly opposite the Union Depot. It is one of the most convenient and capacious hotels in the city, and numbers among its guests many well-known and airy rooms, and good cheer, are among the attractions here, and under the proprietor, Mr. James K. Lanahan, cannot be excelled in his ability to accommodate travelers and boarders.

Base Ball.

The Atlantics played their second game with the United Club of Wheeling yesterday afternoon, but were not so successful as on the previous day, being beaten by a score of 11 to 9. This is owing, however, and is conclusive evidence that the playing on both sides was excellent. The Atlantic boys are expected here this morning. A telegraph message from the Pacific and Atlantic line, answering the result, says:

"The United Club was much blessed with their victory, it being nobly earned by their fine fielding as well as their weak, and an account of not being accustomed to such red hot balls as Bruce delivers."

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Recorder H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny County, September 9, 1870:

David Parry to Susan Mason, September 3, 1870: lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Mansfield's Mrs. Brown's plan of lots, in town of Mansfield.....$1,200

Thomas A. Mellon to William Myrick, August 15, 1870: lots Nos. 80 and 81 in Mellon's plan of Homewood.....

David Lowse to John F. Griffin, July 7, 1870: part of deed from Judge Wilkins, all of plan borough of Mount Washington.....$425

James F. McLaughlin to Anna M. McLaughlin, September 3, 1870: 30x134 feet on Chestnut street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

James F. McLaughlin to Anna M. McLaughlin, September 3, 1870: lots Nos. 49 and 50 in Samuel R. Keller's plan of lots, Borough of Lawrenceville.....$700

John R. McClure to Joseph Kirkpatrick, August 31, 1870: lot of ground in Sixth ward, City of Allegheny, 20x100 feet.....$1,750

Duquesne Coal Company to Samuel Guy, August 26, 1870: northern 8 feet of lot No. 11 in Duquesne Coal Company's plan, Wilkinsburg township.....$376

LET OFF EASY.—George Smith, colored, lodged complaint at the Mayor's office charging one Carter, also colored, with disorderly conduct. [illegible] wounded in the head by stoltzenbach & Rees, of Birmingham. The facts of the case were reported on Tuesday. A fine of $10—the penalty for the first offense—was imposed and collected.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

Opening on Monday—The Inauguration on Tuesday—The Entries Last Evening Over 600—A Grand Exhibition Anticipated.

The Inter-State Fair will commence at Iron City Park on Monday next and continue until Saturday. The grounds of the County Agricultural Society, where the fair is to be held, known as the Iron City Park, contains twenty-five acres of ground, and is accessible from all points by the railroads, and are most admirably adapted for the accommodation of exhibitors and the convenience of visitors. The buildings are commodious, there is a good half-mile race track, and every preparation is making to insure a large and most successful fair.

Our reporter visited the grounds yesterday afternoon and there found Mr. A. B. Lemmon, Secretary; Mr. F. D. Sower, General Superintendent of the Grounds, and Captain Elliott, who has charge of the floral and landscape arrangements, with almost a brigade of men at work beautifying and repairing the grounds, which we unhesitatingly pronounce to be in a better condition than ever they were.

For on behalf of the thousands who read the COMMERCIAL, and who propose attending the grand exhibition, we append a brief description of the location of the buildings on the fair grounds. At the Pittsburgh entrance, (the mouth of Penn avenue) a boiler, engine and force pump has been erected, to serve the purpose of supplying the grounds with water. The first building on the left of the main entrance is the hardware department; the second, the women ware department—a specialty for exhibitors of which our readers are referred to the art repository (formerly the amphitheatre), in the main building. Among other things, the famous picture of Sheridan's ride, "Rienzi," and our portrait of Washington, in Domestic Hall, in the center of which is the Art Gallery, in front of the Dunlap Hall canes of the lake work with rustic bridge and arbor, and bears around it. This was designed and erected, by Mr. Phillips, and is a highly great credit on that gentleman's taste and ingenuity. To the left of Domestic Hall is Vegetable Hall, and to the left of that Floral Hall, which is 60 feet long, with the four wings of which are each 50 feet long, forming an area of 60 by 60 feet in the center for a rustic fountain, by Carlisle & Carlisle Brothers, (a new specialty,) and further on the Mechanical Department. The buildings have all been overhauled, cleaned, whitewashed and repaired, and present a most handsome appearance. The stalls for cattle, sheep, &c., have been put in the best possible order, as visitors will discover before the close of the fair. Everything is manently throughout the grounds, and the amusements will consist of a shooting gallery, ten pin alley, various shows, and Van Amburg's Mammoth Menagerie, the latter of which will be in the middle of the center of the race course. Capt. Elliott will have entire charge of the vegetable and floral department.

The premium list is most liberal, and that it is in good hands. Everything will be in readiness by Monday morning, and most of the articles to be exhibited will be on the ground by that time. No entries will be made after Monday. Although visitors will be admitted on Monday, the formal opening will not take place until Tuesday, at 10 A. M., announced elsewhere, the military review will take place on Monday, and there will be a parade on the fair ground, but at Union Park, in Allegheny, and afterwards the men will march to Iron City Park.

On the 13th, after the soldiers' review, General Meade will hold a levee, Governor Geary and staff, the Adjutant General of the State, and other distinguished officers of the State, will be present at the inaugural of the fair. On this occasion complimentary tickets will be issued to the family of each soldier.

The Pennsylvania and all other railroads will run excursions every day, and the Pan Handle attrains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, local and express, will run every hour on the hour. We are indebted to Messrs. Longaker, Coburn and others for a great deal of our information.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—There was a fine house last evening, when the play entitled the "Courier of the Alps," was presented with an excellent cast. The piece was put upon the stage with great care as to scenery and costume, and the leading parts were well taken by Mr. Leake and Annie Waite, the former assuming the role of *Rodolph Lorrimer*, and the latter that of *Louise Bondin*. The members of the stock company, both male and female, in the other parts, Messrs. Nichols and Irving making a decidedly favorable impression on the audience. To-morrow afternoon "Fron-Fron" will be given, and this evening the "Three Guardsmen," the performance being in this department of "Playing a Turtle," Mr. Leake and Miss Waite appearing in the principal parts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This elegant place will be thrown open to the public Monday morning, with an excellent company, who will give, as the opening performance, Dibdin's great sensational burlesque, entitled "Bad Dickey." with M. W. Fiske in the leading part of *Duke of Gotchem*, Miss Lizzie Fiske as *Lady Godiva*, Marion Fiske, as *Earl of Richmond*, with the other characters in the hands of distinguished artists.

The Academy of Music has lately undergone a thorough renovation, and many improvements have been made, not only in the auditorium, but in the means of entrance and exit. The narrow stairways have disappeared, and in their stead we now have passageways. Seats in the second tier of boxes have been added, that the house can be emptied, in case of fire or other accident, in a shorter time than any other place of its size in the city. The lobby and dress circle have also been newly carpeted, and the galleries have also been similarly improved.

Indeed so great have been the changes at the Academy, that those who visit the old place will scarcely recognize it. Mr. Beamer is to be congratulated for his enterprise, and has shown in providing an entertainment on such high order that he will no doubt meet that reward to which he is so justly entitled.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The attractions at this house are undiminished, and the audience are still as large as that which marked the successful opening. A grand family matinee will be given to-day, and the bill for the week of this evening is the best of the season.

MASONIC HALL.—Those of our readers who have seen the performance of the great Illusionist, Prof Silvester, will learn with regret that to-night closes his engagement in this city. A family matinee will be given this afternoon, and the prices made so low that one and all can attend. Every child will receive a present. The evening performance will have made the game of Silvester's Mysteries, and no doubt a large and one hundred presents will be distributed.

The Pittsburgh Female College.

Each day, since the opening of the term, new pupils have continued to arrive at this institution, and a goodly number are yet expected from among those who are still absent at the watering places. The number in attendance on the first day of the term was unusually large, but the daily accessions since have swelled the aggregate much beyond what was anticipated. The prolonged "heated term" has undoubtedly delayed the arrival of many pupils, and then allowed him otherwise. He was fined $10 and costs, which he paid and was discharged.

The necessity for such a house in our midst being urgent, a number of active Christian women are endeavoring to supply it, and have taken initiatory steps towards its permanent organization.

The necessity for the present to rent a suitable house, comfortably furnish it, and board homeless working women for a sum which will barely pay expenses. To make the Home self-sustaining, thus making it not a charity but a help to self-support, and to assist to support themselves.

In order to furnish ordinary home comforts, they hope to provide a library and reading room, and give instructions in the English branches to those who desire it, and practical teacher of German has also offered her valuable services gratuitously, if a class is formed in this direction. What there will be three women at the home—the strong arm and fostering care of Christian womanhood.

Mr. A. T. Stewart, of New York city, has considered this subject himself, and contemplates to erect a building for the purpose at a cost of three millions of dollars, and has in prospect a smaller home for young men.

It is believed there will be no difficulty experienced in obtaining large subscriptions to this fund here. The Managers expect to solicit the support of every Christian woman from those whom the Lord has blessed with home comforts without limit, and they will no doubt meet with a hearty and generous support.

Let those who wait for opportunities of doing good join this work, and this Christian Home will not only be established without delay, but those who co-operate will find in their hearts richer purposes, more unselfish aims, and the consciousness of lives speedily spent in the Lord's vineyard, the richest reward benefits will be no small part of their reward. M.

ALLEGHENY.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY.—Michael Couch, proprietor of a tavern in the Eighth ward, was charged on yesterday before the Mayor with selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Sarah Hamilton. A warrant was issued.

TELL TAPPING.—About eleven o'clock yesterday morning Wm. Wessel, proprietor of a tavern on Ohio near East street, discovered that the money drawer had been robbed of about $20 in silver. He had left the saloon only a few minutes before, and there was no person in it at the time. The money was taken from the drawer, opened the tavern, took a drink, and when he put the money in the drawer discovered the robbery. He subsequently learned that two boys had entered the tavern during his absence, and the theft is probably perpetrated the robbery. Officer Shaffer, of Alderman Bolster's police, is working up the case.